The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,307.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1. 1787.

By desire of a Lady of Distinction.

THEATRE, DUNDEE.

By his MAJESTY'S SERVANTS, from the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh,
On WEDNESDAY next, will be presented,
A COMEDY, called,

ALL IN THE WRONG.

Sir John Restless, by Mr WILSON,
Being his first appearance in that character.
Beverly, Mr ILIFF.
Belinda, Mrs W. WELLS;
And Lady Restless, Mrs SPARKS.
End of the Comedy, (*by particular desire*)
A SONG, "*LOCH ERROCH SIDE*," by Mrs ILIFF.
To which will be added, the BURLETTA of

M I D A S.

Midas, by Mr WILSON.
Daphne, Mrs SPARKS;
And Nysa, Mrs ILIFF.

DALKEITH SCHOOL.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Dalkeith was this day opened by Mr Bell.—The village of Dalkeith, from its healthful situation, and many other circumstances, is well known to be highly calculated for a seminary of public education; and the satisfaction which Mr Bell has been fortunate enough to afford to the Friends of such Young Gentlemen as have been entrusted to his charge, both at Dalkeith and Alloa, render Dalkeith School particularly inviting.

Mr Bell has accommodation in his house for a few Young Gentlemen as Boarders, to whom the greatest attention will be paid.

October 1. 1787.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

Anno 1787,
Begins drawing the 12th November.

The Tickets are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, stamped and secured agreeably to act of Parliament—by

James Thomson and Son, Insurance Brokers, at their State Lottery Office, opposite to the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, being the *only Licensed Dealers in Scotland* on their own account.

The SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 10,000	is	L. 20,000
3	—	5,000	—	10,000
4	—	2,000	—	8,000
8	—	1,000	—	8,000
14	—	500	—	7,000
30	—	100	—	3,000
60	—	50	—	3,000
200	—	20	—	4,000
13,050	—	10	—	130,500
13,370 Prizes				L. 193,500
First-drawn Ticket,		—	—	1,000
Ditto the 7th day,		—	—	1,000
Ditto the 14th day,		—	—	1,000
Ditto the 21st day,		—	—	1,000
Ditto the 28th day,		—	—	1,000
The last-drawn ticket,		—	—	1,500
26,630 Blanks.				
40,000 Tickets		—	—	L. 200,000

Present Prices of Shares.

Half,	L. 3 12 0	Eighth,	L. 0 18 6
Fourth,	1 16 6	Sixteenth,	0 9 6

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

Letters post paid duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date punctually attended to.

Also Tickets and Shares in the present

BRITISH LOTTERY.

Present Price of Shares.

Half, 8l. 5s.—Fourth, 4l. 3s.—Eighth, 2l. 2s.
Sixteenth, 1l. 1s.

HADDINGTON DISPENSARY.

THE General Meeting of Subscribers to the Haddington Dispensary is to be held at the Town-house of Haddington, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon. The Managers at last meeting gave a clear and decided opinion in favours of this charitable institution. In the course of last year, between four and five hundred patients were admitted. The success of the practice may be known from the Dispensary books. As the number of patients are daily increasing, in order to enlarge the funds of this humane undertaking, the last general meeting did earnestly recommend it as a right and proper measure, that an annual collection should be made by each parish in the county, where farmers, and other charitably disposed persons, might have it in their power to contribute their mite to this benevolent scheme. Several parishes have already made this collection, more have promised to do it; and it is hoped, that there is not one parish in the county, who has reaped the benefit of this charity, but will be sensible both of the necessity and propriety of making an annual collection, in order to enlarge the funds of the Dispensary.

N. B. Such as, through inadvertancy, have neglected to pay in their annual subscriptions, will be so obliging as to order payment, without farther delay, to the Treasurer of the charity.

FOR GIBRALTAR,

The Snow BETSEY,

DAVID VALENTINE Master,
Is now in the harbour of Montrose, and will be ready to sail by the 6th October next.

The Betsey is a fine new vessel, about 130 tons, sails remarkably fast, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, who will meet with the very best usage.

For passage, apply to the master, or to John Beattie merchant, Montrose.

To be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of John M'Keehnie, vintner in Greenock, on Thursday the 25th October next,

The Ship Satisfaction,

With her whole Materials, as she lately arrived from the Greenland fishery.

This ship measures 352¼ tons for bounty, and is well known to be in every respect as complete a vessel for that business as any from Britain

At same time, will be exposed to SALE, about 60 tons WHALE OIL, and from three to four tons WHALE BONE—Also a BLUBBER KETTLE, with three Coolers, and other materials for boiling oil.

For further particulars, apply to Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. merchants in Greenock. *September*, 24. 1787.

BOUNTY TO SEAMEN.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS, his Majesty's service doth at this time require a speedy supply of seamen and sea-faring men, to man the fleet which is now fitting out—The Magistrates and Council do hereby offer a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS to every able seaman, and ONE GUINEA to every ordinary seaman, over and above his Majesty's bounty, who, on or before the 31st of October instant, shall appear in the Council Chamber, and voluntarily enter themselves to serve in the Royal Navy, to be immediately paid by the City Chamberlain, on being approved by the Regulating Captain here, as fit for his Majesty's service; such able and ordinary seamen being not above the age of fifty years, nor under the age of twenty, and residing in or belonging to this City, Leith, Newhaven, or the other liberties of Edinburgh.

Given at Edinburgh, this 1st day of October 1787.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JOHN GRIEVE, Provost.

STOLEN,

From Horndean, in the parish of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, on Wednesday morning 26th September 1787,

A STRONG BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a hollow face, a white spot on his forehead, three small white spots on the neck, one on the near and two on the off side a little behind the ears; goes lame on the off-fore-leg, occasioned by a strain, the hair cut off the part; a black standing mane, newly cut; a short black tail, and a dimple on the hip a little below the tail; three legs black, and the off-hind leg white. He was traced a good way from Horndean, and seen within fifteen miles of Edinburgh.

Any person who can give information of the above-described horse, which may lead to a recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded, either by addressing a letter, or applying to Mr Logan at Fishwick, by Berwick upon Tweed, or to the Publisher.

THE Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, That J. CAW, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, and JAMES PATON, Merchant in Montrose, have received another fresh supply of that valuable MEDICINE, viz. MR SPILSBURY'S DROPS, which has performed so many and so extraordinary cures in complaints of the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Evil, Slow Fever, and other Maladies arising from impurities of the blood, in the Northern as well as the Southern part of Great Britain, attested by respectable characters, as may be observed in the proprietor's folio bill of directions, given with each 5 s. bottle of Drops, and forty cures particularized.

Of J. CAW *as above may be had,*

Dr Smith's Restorative Medicine, at 11 s. 6 d. the bottle; Duty included.

A Remarkable Instance of the Efficacy of
ADAMS's SOLVENT,
FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

MRS Miller, No. 28, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London, was taken ill of the gravel above ten years ago, which at length became the stone. She was then advised to soap, lime water, and the other usual lithontriptics of that time, which produced no good effect whatever, for she grew worse and worse, and was at last told that the only relief must be found in the knife. Dreadful as this alternative was, she consented to be cut, and J. Gunning, Esq; surgeon of St George's, performed the operation with such APPARENT success, that, after extracting one stone as large as a hen's egg, and another of the shape and size of a Windsor bean, she was able to walk about. Now, as the stones were unbroken, she was flattered with the hopes of a perfect release from the excruciating tortures of this disorder, and from the sufferings which she cannot with propriety describe in this public manner. These hopes, however, proved illusive; for her constitution was so disposed to form calculous concretions, that in a short time she was sensible of a new accumulation, and all her former sufferings returned with a hopeless prospect of further relief. About eighteen months after this, when the stone had got to a considerable size, she heard of the above remedy, which she took, with some intermissions, for fifteen months, during which time she grew easier and easier, and evacuated large quantities of an earthy or clayish substance, as well as concave pieces of stone, black on one side. In one week she passed seven of these, making the whole quantity voided near a handful, by which happy event she was perfectly cured of the disease, and has remained so six months, although she had not been easy so many hours for several years before. Notwithstanding the Solvent had been given with equal success long before she submitted to the operation, yet she had never heard of it; and this circumstance alone has induced her to wish, and the discoverer to consent (though a regular surgeon), to the publication of her case, in order to alleviate the miseries of those afflicted with this cruel disorder, in which cutting is often but a temporary relief.

The Solvent may be had of the proprietor, No. 21, Argyle-street, London, in bottles of Ten Shillings and Sixpence and One Guinea; and for a further account of the success of this medicine, see "Perry on the Stone, Seventh Edition."

The medicine is sold also by Mr A. MANNERS (who is now removed to No. 140, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, and continues to deal as formerly)—by J. Muir, Kilmarnock—and W. Leslie, Aberdeen.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire,

Leases of Grounds at Broughton Park, near Edinr.
AND
Shops on the High Street of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, (the time and place of sale to be afterwards advertised), the Lands and others after-mentioned:

LOT I.

The Lands of TARREREOCH, in the parish of Bathgate, and county of Linlithgow, consisting of about 170 acres, of which the greater part is arable and in good order, being at present all in pasture.—There is a commodious and genteel steading of houses upon this farm; and as it lies within one mile of the village of Whitburn, and two of Bathgate, the situation is eligible both for disposing of the produce of the farm, and for providing lime and manure, there being extensive lime works at Bathgate.

LOT II.

The Subtacks, which are current for 18 years from Martinmas next, of the Toll Park and Upper Drum Park, at Broughton, near Edinburgh, presently possessed by Messrs. Anderson, Leslie, and Co. as part of their nursery grounds, and for which they pay 15 l. 15 s. of yearly rent, above the feu-duty payable to the principal tacksman.

LOT III.

These Two Shops, one above and another below the level of the pavement, on the south side of the High Street, a little above the Cross, as presently possessed by David Clark and James Russel.

Apply to Captain Anderson, the proprietor, at Edinburgh.

A GOVERNESS

WANTED for a YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching FRENCH, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, DRAWING, and NEEDLE-WORK.—If she knows MUSIC she will be the more acceptable.

For particulars, apply to Mr Drummond, teacher of French Language, head of Toddrick's Wynd.

Notice to Creditors.

A FINAL division of the remaining funds of DAVID MELVILL of South Baltilly among his Creditors, being now prepared, the Creditors or their doers properly authorised, are desired to call for their dividends at the house of James Thomson writer to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on the 3d day of October current, or any lawful day thereafter, between the hours of ten and two.

Fife-shire Game Duty.

LIST of Persons to whom Stamped Certificates, with respect to the killing of Game, have been issued by the Sheriff-Clerk of Fife, from the 1st day of July to the 29th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven years, inclusive.

A.

Anstruther John, Esq; of Airdit, advocate, residing at Airdit.
Anstruther, Captain David, residing at Airdit.
Anstruther, Sir Robert, of Balcaskie, Baronet, residing at Balcaskie.
Anstruther, Robert, Esq; younger, of Balcaskie, residing at Balcaskie.
Aitkenson, William, Esq; residing at Knokhouse.
Aytown, Roger, Esq; of Inchdairnie, residing at Inchdairnie.
Abercrombie, Captain James, residing at Clasmont.

B.

Briggs, David, Esq; of Over Carnbee, residing at Over Carnbee.
Bennet, John, Esq; residing at Wemyss Castle.
Ballingall, Captain David, residing in Inverkeithing.
Bethune, William, Esq; of Balfour, residing at Balfour.
Balfour, John, Esq; of Fernie, residing at Fernie.
Balfour, John, Esq; of Balbirnie, residing at Balbirnie.
Bett, Captain William, of his Majesty's Navy, residing at Craigfoodie.
Burns, Lieutenant David, of his Majesty's Navy, residing at Rankeillor.
Bayne, Alexander, Esq; of Rires, residing at Rires.
Barclay, Harry Stewart, of Collairnie, residing at Collairnie.
Beatson, John, of Contle, residing at Contle.
Bruce, Walter, residing at Torry, as gamekeeper to Sir William Erskine.
Braid, George, residing at Mugdrum, as game-keeper to John Hay Balfour of Leys.
Brown, David, residing at Scotscraig, as game-keeper to the Rev. Dr Robert Dalgleish of Scotscraig.

C.

Crawfurd, the Right Hon. George, Earl of Crawfurd and Lindsay, residing at Crawfurd Lodge.
Cuningham, Captain Alexander, of Pittarthie, residing in Anstruther.
Christie, James, Esq; of Durie, residing at Durie.
Campbell, James, residing in Burntisland.
Cheape, James, Esq; of Strathtyrum, residing at Strathtyrum.
Christie, Alexander, Esq; of Balchristie, residing at Balchristie.
Christie, Robert, Esq; younger of Balchristie, residing at Balchristie.
Cheape, Captain John of Rossie, residing at Rossie.
Couper, Ensign Harry, of the late 95th regiment of foot, residing at Ceres Manse.
Christie, Andrew, writer, residing in Cupar.
Cheape, Thomas, Esq; residing at Strathtyrum.
Cumine, Lieutenant George, of the 25th regiment of foot, residing at Cupar.
Clark, Peter, tenant of Pittauchop, residing at Pittauchop.
Comrie, Peter, residing at Pitlour, as game-keeper to Major General Philip Skene of Hallyards.

D.

Durham, James, Esq; of Largo, residing at Largo.
Douglas, Lieut. Col. William Anne, younger of Strathenry, residing at Strathenry.
Duncan, Alexander, Esq; of St Fort, residing at St Fort.
Dalgleish, Robert, Esq; of Tunnygask, residing at Tunnygask.
Douglas, Lieut. Robert, of the 58th regiment of foot, residing at Strathenry.
Dalgliesh, William, younger of Scotscraig, residing at Scotscraig.
Dalrymple, James, Esq; residing in St Andrew's.
Duncanson, William, residing at Pitfirrane, as gamekeeper to Sir John Halket of Pitfirrane, Bart.
Duff, George, residing at Strathtyrum, as gamekeeper to James Cheap, Esq; of Strathtyrum.
Douglas, Lawrence, residing at Raith, as gamekeeper to William Ferguson, Esq; of Raith.
Dunn, David, residing at Balfour, as gamekeeper to William Bethune, Esq; of Balfour.

E.

Erskine, Sir William, of Torry, residing at Torry, in the county of Fife.
Erskine, Sir James, of Tyrie, Bart. residing at Dysart.
Erskine, William, younger of Torry, residing at Torry.
Erskine, Lieutenant William, residing at Innergelly.
Erskine, Methven, Esq; of Cambo, residing at Cambo.
Erskine, David, Esq; residing at Cambo.
Erskine, Sir Charles, of Cambo, Baronet, residing at Cambo.

F.

Ferguson, Neil, Esq; of Pitcullo, Advocate, residing at Pitcullo.
Ferguson, William, Esq; of Raith, residing at Raith.
Ferguson, Robert, Esq; younger of Raith, residing at Raith.
Fergus, Walter, residing in Kirkaldy.
Field, John, residing at Wemyss Castle, as gamekeeper to William Wemyss, Esq; of Wemyss.

G.

Grace, Stuart, writer, residing in St Andrew's.
Gillespie, Lieut. Alexander, residing in St Andrew's.
Gulland, William, residing at Lochgelly.
Gourlay, William, Esq; of Kincraig, residing at Kincraig.
Gaddie, Robert, residing at Largo, as gamekeeper to James Calderwood Durham, Esq; of Largo.

H.

Halket, Sir John, of Pitfirrane, Bart. residing at Pitfirrane
Halket, Charles, Esq; younger of Pitfirrane, residing at Pitfirrane.
Hunt, William, junior, of Logie, residing in Dunfermline.
Hewan, Capt. Thomas, residing at Carslogie.
Hay, John Hay Balfour, of Leys, residing at Mugdrum.
Hill, Dr John, of the University of Edinburgh, presently residing in St Andrew's.
Halket, John, Esq; residing at Pitfirrane.
Heggie, James, Esq; of Pitlessie, residing at Kirkaldy.
Herriot, Robert, Esq; of Ramornie, residing at Ramornie.
Henderson, Robert, Esq; advocate, residing at Fordel.
Horsburgh, Thomas, residing in Cupar.
Henry, John, residing at Newton, as gamekeeper to Colonel John Thomson of Charleton.
Hunter, John, Professor of Humanity at St Andrews, as gamekeeper to the Principal and Masters of the United College of St Andrews.
Horsburgh, George, residing at Cupar, as gamekeeper to James Wemyss, Esq; younger of Wemyss-hall.

J.

Johnston, David, Esq; of Lathrisk, residing at Lathrisk.
Johnston, Robert, of Overtown, residing at Nisbetfield.

L.

Lindores, the Right Hon. John Lord, residing at Cupar.
Lumsdaine, James, Esq; of Innergelly, residing at Cupar.
Lumsdaine, Major John, residing at Pitmilly.
Lumsdaine, Captain Robert, of the 72d regiment of foot, presently residing at Innergelly.
Lindsay, the Right Honourable Hugh, residing at Balcarras.
Low, Robert, Esq; of Clatto, residing at Clatto.
Lindsay, Captain Peter, of Coats, residing at Kilconquhar.
Law, Captain Mungo, of Pittillock, residing at Pittillock.
Lindsay, Captain David of Kirkforthar, residing at Kirkforthar.
Littler, David, writer in Edinburgh, presently residing at Pitlessie.
Leitch, James, Esq; of Rhind, residing at Rhind.

M.

Mitchell, Charles, Esq; residing at Hill.
Mitchell, Captain Andrew, of his Majesty's Navy, residing at Hill.
Mitchell, Duncan Francis, residing at Hill.
Morrison, James, Esq; of Naughton, residing at Cupar.
Macgill, George, Esq; of Kemback, residing at Kemback.
Monypenny, David, Esq; son to Colonel Alexander Monypenny of Pitmilly, residing at Pitmilly.
Mair, James, Esq; residing at Lathallan.
Morrison, Major William Morrison Maxwell, younger of Naughton, residing at Cupar.
Muir, Michael, residing at Kirkcaldy, as gamekeeper to James Townsend Oswald of Dunniker.
Munro, Daniel, of West Newton, residing at West Newton, as gamekeeper to Colonel John Thomson of Charleton.
Malcolm, John, residing at Valleyfield, as gamekeeper to Sir Charles Preston of Valleyfield.
Murray, William, residing at Lassade, as gamekeeper to James Calderwood Durham, Esq; of Polton.

N.

Nairn, Captain William, residing at St Andrews.

O.

Oswald, James Townsend, Esq; of Dunniker, residing at St Andrews.
Oswald, James, Esq; younger of Dunniker, residing at Kirkcaldy.
Ogilvie, James, Esq; Collector of Excise, residing at Burntisland.

P.

Paton, Captain Robert, of Kinnaldy, residing at St Andrews.
Peaston, William, Esq; younger of Soutra, residing in Cupar.
[illegible], residing at [illegible]
Robert Herriot of Ramornie.

R.

Rankin, Captain William, residing at Barnsmuir.
Ronaldson, John, Esq; of Blairhall, residing at Blairhall.
Rollo, Captain John, residing at Rhynd.

S.

Skene, Major General Philip, of Hallyards, residing at Pitlour.
Stuart, the Hon. Major James, of Leuchat, residing at Linkton Lodge.
Spittal, Captain James, of Blairlogie, residing at Spencerfield.
Stein, John, younger of Kincaple, residing at Kincaple.
Spens, Captain Thomas, of Lathallan, residing at Lathallan.
Smith, Lieutenant Peter, residing at Cupar.
Sandilands, George, Esq; of Nuthill, residing at Nuthill.
Syme, William, of Woodhaven, residing at Woodhaven.
Stein, David, residing at Kincaple, as gamekeeper to Robert Stein of Kincaple.

T.

Thomson, Col. John, of Charleton, residing at Newton.
Turnbull, Thomas, residing at Durie, as gamekeeper to James Christie, Esq; of Durie.

W.

Wemyss, William, Esq; of Wemyss, residing at Wemyss Castle.
Wemyss, William, Esq; of Cuttlehill, residing at Bucklievy.
Wedderburn, Alexander, Esq; of Wedderburn, residing at Birkhill.
Walker, Lieut. William, residing in Inverkeithing.
Wellwood, Robert, Esq; younger of Garvock, residing at Pitliver.
Watt, David, residing at Raith.
Wright, George, residing at Aberdour, as gamekeeper to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton.

JO. HORSBRUGH, Clerk.

By Order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the stamp duties. JOHN BRETTELL, Sec.

LANDS OF MONKLAND.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday 30th January 1788, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of MONKLAND, with the Superiorities thereto belonging. The property-lands consists of above 447 Scots acres, of which about 388 acres are arable, 54 natural wood and planting, and 5 acres moss; all lying contiguous in the parishes of East and Old Monkland and Bothwell. There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, in good repair, with suitable offices, fit to accommodate a large family. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of North Calder, 32 miles distant from Edinburgh, 12 from Glasgow, 7 from Hamilton, and 2 from Airdrie; to all which there are good turnpike roads. This last is a flourishing village, where the neighbouring families can be supplied with every necessary.

The nett rent, after deduction of public burdens, is above 385 l. Sterling, exclusive of the wood, planting, and coal. The lands hold mostly of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

The coal in this estate is of great importance, as there are five different seams of it running through the whole lands, one of which is ten feet thick, and is within eight fathoms of the surface. The coal in the feus is likewise reserved to the superior.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton, clerk to the signet, Windmill-street, who has power to conclude a private bargain; and to whom, or to the proprietor, or his overseer at Monkland-house, any person wishing for further information may apply

LLOYD's LIST, —*Sept.* 28.

BY letters from Conſtantinople, there is advice, that the Turks had taken ſixteen ſail of Ruſſia ſhips, and a packet.

The Favourite Nancy, Gunderſon, from Dublin to Bourdeaux, is on ſhore near Dublin, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Warren, Malheter, from Anguilla to Lancaſter, ſtruck on the bar of Youghall the 21ſt inſtant, and drove on ſhore in the harbour, where it is feared the will be loſt.

La Reine Marquaye is arrived at Pondicherry, from whence ſhe was to ſail the 24th of July laſt, direct for China.

The Catharine, Howard, from Dominica, arrived at Waterford, loſt her main and mizen maſt, and other damage.

The Sally Armſtrong from New-York to Liverpool, is on ſhore near Duncannon Spit, but is expected to be got off.

The Avanture, Danierique, from Bourdeaux to Africa and the Weſt-Indies, is totally loſt by inſurrection.

Extract of a letter from the iſle of Man, 23d September. The Sally, of Liverpool, for Antigua, which put in here this day, ſtruck a ſhip wrecked in our channel; and Capt. Howel, of the Brig Cæſar, from Dominica to Liverpool, alſo put in here; ſaw a veſſel water logged near Bermuda, but miſſed her when night came on.

Captain Rig, of the Active, from Jamaica, arrived at Whitehaven, on the 11th inſtant ſpoke the Margaret, Lindſay, from Greenock for Virginia, lat. 51. 34. long. 22. 20. W. all well. On the 19th inſt. ſpoke the Euphrates, ——, off Tuſker Rock, from Jamaica for Glaſgow.

The Hope, Pinſent, from Falmouth for Marſeilles, is arrived at Dartmouth with the loſs of her main-maſt, and other damage.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Sept.* 28.

Amſterdam, Sept. 25. We have received ſeveral letters relating to the city of Naarden being ſummoned to ſurrender to the Pruſſian army on the 17th of September at nine in the morning. Col. Baron de Matha, Governor of the place, refuſed to ſurrender the town, which is one of the beſt fortified in Europe, and no attack has yet been made upon it. Muyden has not been aſſaulted. Weſop has been attacked, but the enemy were repulſed. The village of Ouderkerk, about a league from hence, was yeſterday at three o'clock ſummoned to ſurrender.—This poſt is ſcarcely to be deemed tenable, but nevertheleſs it is determined to defend it.

We do not here that the enemy have yet made a ſingle enterprize. Our city is now almoſt the only one in the Province of Holland which has been able to defend itſelf, and which has not yet been ſubmitted to the Pruſſians, with whom the city of Delft has been obliged to capitulate. The Pruſſian huſſars keep garriſon in the defenceleſs towns. At the Hague the Pruſſian huſſars and chaſſeurs at this moment form a part of the garriſon and companies of theſe foreign troops are quartered at Ryſwyk, which is within cannon ſhot of this town. The Burghers of Amſterdam having infinitely greater reſources than the other towns in the Province, do not appear yet to be reduced to extremity.

Naarden, Sept. 23. This day at noon a detachment of fifteen foot and four horſe from the corps raiſed by Baron de Matha went out of the gates of Utrecht, with a deſign of reconnoitring the Pruſſian camp near Tafel Berg and Graveland, and perceived at a conſiderable diſtance to the left twelve waggons eſcorted by ſome Pruſſian cavalry. This little detachment proceeded in order, if poſſible, to intercept the approach of the enemy. After ſome diſcharges, [illegible] waggons were ſeized and brought to this place.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. We have this moment received a letter from Gouda, mentioning that on the 19th inſt. at night, 2500 Pruſſian troops arrived there, and that good order and tranquillity were again eſtabliſhed.

Utrecht, Sept. 24. We have here upwards of 1000 priſoners of the regiments of Dundas, Pallardi, Vander Berch, Van Citters, &c. The day before yeſterday near 50 officers were reſtored to freedom; among thoſe who have obtained their liberty are ſome French engineers taken at Nieuwerſluys, after that place had maintained a vigorous defence; upwards of 30 officers are ſtill detained for having falſified their oaths to the Prince of Orange, and for other ſerious reſons.

Hague, Sept. 25. To the great and univerſal joy of the inhabitants of this place, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange and Naſſau, with three of the [illegible] of her illuſtrious houſe, yeſterday arrived in this city.

We learn that the Pruſſian troops are in the city of Delft, and conduct themſelves with great propriety; thoſe of Salm ſeem to have been metamorphoſed into a perfect banditti.

Leyden, Sept. 19. We have authentic accounts from the Hague, that the Ambaſſador from the Republic to the Court of Berlin has notified to the States General, that the French Miniſtry at that Court has declared to the Pruſſian Miniſtry, that the King of France by no means diſapproves of the ſteps which his Majeſty of Pruſſia has taken to obtain the ſatisfaction he requires for the affront offered to her Royal Highneſs his ſiſter; but that his Chriſtian Majeſty truſts, that when his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall have obtained the ſatisfaction he requires, that his Majeſty would endeavour to ſettle the differences which have ſo long ſubſiſted in the republic in general, and in the Province of Holland in particular, in an amicable manner.

LONDON, —*Sept.* 28.

Wedneſday, before twelve o'clock, his Majeſty came from Windſor to St James's, where there was a levee, which was more numerous than for ſome time paſt, and was not over till half after three o'clock. The King talked a good deal in the circle, particularly among the naval and military officers.

The principal perſons were, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Mr Pitt, Duke of Dorſet, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Saliſbury, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Fauconberg, Lord in waiting, Marquis of Carmarthen, Viſcount Howe, Lord Amherſt, Gold Stick in waiting; Lords Onſlow, Sydney, Hawkeſbury, Mr. G. Yonge, Secretary at War, Sir G. Howard, Dr Douglas, the new Biſhop of Carliſle, a number of naval and military officers, and moſt of the foreign Miniſters.

Dr Douglas kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being promoted to the See of Carliſle.

Lord Howe preſented ſeveral naval officers to the King, who kiſſed hands on account of their late promotion to flags.

There was no Council; and as ſoon as the levee was over, the Chancellor, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Duke of Richmond retired.

The Duke of Dorſet had a long conference in the cloſet with the King.

The Secretary at War laid before his Majeſty, a liſt of promotions intended in the army.

Mr Pitt, Lord Howe, and the two Secretaries of State, had alſo conferences, after which the King ſet off for Windſor.

The King's Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle paſſed the ſeal.

Wedneſday, Dr John Douglas, F. R. S. one of the four Canons Reſidentiary of St Paul's Cathedral kiſſed the King's hand at St James's, on account of his appointment to the ſee of Carliſle, being introduced by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

However the leaders of oppoſition may differ with the preſent Adminiſtration on many eſſential points of political government, it muſt prove ſatisfactory to the public to be informed, that they concur in the *vigorous meaſures* now adopting, and will therefore give them their fulleſt ſupport.

Yeſterday arrived the mail from France, in which not the leaſt mention is made of any preparations for war, nor any thing that diſcovers the real diſpoſition of the French cabinet.

We are informed, that a few days ago one of our frigates, which was ſtationed off Breſt, to watch the motions of the French, came up with a large tranſport, which the Engliſh Captain hailed, but to which the Commander of the French ſhip paid no attention: on this the frigate run along ſide of her, and boarded her: the Frenchman immediately threw her papers over board. On examination, ſhe proved to be one of a fleet that had ſailed from Breſt the day before. The Captain of the frigate ſuffered her to proceed on her voyage.

The Cabinet of France has already reſolved to ſacrifice the Ottoman Government, by not affording it the aſſiſtance it is bound to do by treaty; and the public may reſt aſſured, that a ſecret negociation is now carrying on, and nearly completed, between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, which ſecures the aſſiſtance of the Emperor to the intereſt of the Houſe of Bourbon, and in the mean time, permiſſion has been granted for their forces to march through the Auſtrian dominions.

We have repeatedly given accounts of the equipment of about twelve ſail of the line at Breſt, which other papers were not only pleaſed to contradict, but aſſerted, they did it on the information of a perſon who had actually been, lately, all over the dockyards and arſenals at Breſt, the which is next to impoſſible. We find, however, the fact now to be, that thoſe men of war ſailed from Breſt a ſhort time prior to the Convention, lately concluded by Mr Eden, for explaining the 13th article of the late Treaty of Peace. And a ſecret article of this Convention is, "That neither power ſhall ſend any ſhips of war out of Europe, till they have acquainted and obtained leave of the other." Thus duped by the French, our Miniſtry have determined to inſiſt on an explanation, where thoſe ſhips have been ſent to; and the anſwer of the French Cabinet, which is hourly expected, will determine the matter.

Intelligence has been diſpatched to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies of this circumſtance.

It is ſaid, that the French had in Martinique upon the 11th of Auguſt laſt, the following force:—One ſhip of 74 guns, one of 64, one of 40, one of 28, two of 24, and one of 10; and on that day they ſailed for Boſton to avoid the hurricane months, and were to return to the Weſt Indies in the month of October.

Mr Grenville's commiſſion to Paris is ſaid to be of a more extenſive nature than the public originally believed; for beſides demanding unequivocal anſwers to certain queſtions which reſpect the affairs of Holland, he is to require the Court of Verſailles to withdraw immediately from the Cape of Good Hope a body of French troops which have remained there in garriſon ſince the laſt war.

There is reaſon to believe that Miniſters will not take any active part in the diſpute between the Ruſſians and Turks, further than the civilities which we may as heretofore pay to the Empreſs. That we ſhall do ſo much is certain, for ſeveral pilots have, by orders, ſailed from the river to conduct the Ruſſian ſquadron into the Thames; it is expected to arrive in the courſe of a few days.

It was on Wedneſday reported, and as report only we mention it, that Five Dutch Line of Battle Ships, which had been diſpatched by the friends of the Stadtholder, were ſeen the preceeding day, ſteering for that harbour, off Portſmouth, to join the Britiſh fleet, with which they were to act in conjunction againſt the common enemy, ſhould the emergency of the moment require it.

It is a known fact, that upon the firſt inſurrections in Holland, four Dutch ſhips of war in the cauſe of the Prince of Orange, ſailed for the Spice Iſlands with an addition of troops for thoſe garriſons, in order that they might be ſecured for his Highneſs. Of this event we gave information ſome time ſince. It is equally certain, that one of the objects of the French ſquadron that lately ſailed to the Eaſt Indies is the poſſeſſion of thoſe iſlands;—on the plea of retaining them for the Dutch party, whoſe cauſe they eſpouſe,—but literally for *themſelves!*

The reports, reſpecting public affairs, at preſent in circulation, are ſo various and contradictory, that to detail them would be an inſult to common ſenſe. There is no certainty except one particular, that is, that there is not the leaſt relaxation in the meaſures adopted for putting our navy and army on the moſt formidable footing.

Every thing is in as much buſtle at the Admiralty, as in times of the moſt active war, but this buſtle does not prevent the moſt minute attention to buſineſs: as a proof of this, a requiſition was made on Monday laſt by a half-pay Lieutenant (who for ſome time paſt has been employed as Captain of a trading veſſel) to proceed on a ſhort voyage, which he was then about to make; but though backed with good intereſt, and his return guaranteed in leſs than three weeks, he met with a peremptory refuſal.

This day, the officers on the impreſs ſervice are to make their firſt return to the Admiralty Board, when the number of men procured ſince the iſſuing of preſs warrants will be aſcertained.

The number of ſhips of the line now in commiſſion, or preparing for commiſſion, are exactly forty ſail.

The Admiralty Board ſit every day on account of the multiplicity of buſineſs.

The Dido frigate, Captain Sandys, of 28 guns, lately commiſſioned at Portſmouth, is ordered for Jamaica immediately.

It was declared on Wedneſday, that orders have been iſſued for taking up tranſports to carry 10,000 men to the Weſt Indies; the ſhips to be ready in ſeven days.

It was likewiſe confidently ſaid, that the laſt accounts received from America, mention, that ſeven ſail of French line of battle ſhips were in Boſton harbour.

Fourteen ſail of tranſports have been juſt taken up in the River, which are to be immediately laden with ordnance ſtores, and to proceed to the Weſt Indies.

Sixteen thouſand tons of tranſports are taken up for the ſervice of Government.

If the Navy of Great Britain ſhould be called into ſervice, the following appointments will take place, according to the preſent arrangement.

Admiral Pigott—Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet.
Admiral Barrington—Second in Command.
Admiral Milbanke—Third in Command.
Lord Hood—will Command at the Leeward Iſlands.
Admiral Rowley—will Command on the Jamaica Station.
And Sir James Douglas—in the Eaſt Indies.

The half pay liſt of Admirals, ſince the late promotion, now conſiſt of no fewer than threeſcore and two names. So much for economy: beſides providing for ſuch whoſe names have been overlooked, but muſt not be ſlighted.

Some of the Captains who have been paſſed over in the late promotion of Flag Officers, readily give up their pretenſions, on account of collateral advantages attending their preſent rank; but others ſeriouſly murmur, and have it in contemplation, to take *ſerious* ſteps to do themſelves juſtice. They juſtly alledge, that by being thus precluded, they no longer enjoy the honourable diſtinction of Captains; as by a late order in Council, diſcuſſed in the Houſe the laſt Seſſions, all Captains paſſed over in flag promotions are added to the ſupperannuated liſt.

Captains not included in the late promotion of Flag Officers, who were entitled by their Seniority.

Sir Alexander Schomberg,	J. Cleland,
E. Wallis,	R. Norbury,
S Spencer,	J. Forteſcue,
M. Clements,	F. Purſlem,
H Martin,	R. Hathorn,
J. Bray,	T. Shirley,
J. St Somerſet,	J. Fraine,
J. Stanten,	S. Uxedale,
W Bracton,	R. Lambert,
Sir D. Dent,	W. Bennet,
G. Bdſour,	H. P. T. Perceval,
T. Oxen,	M. Robinſon,
R. Kirk,	S. Thompſon,
G Nightingale,	J. Hughes,
R. Jocelin,	M. Graham.
W. Varlo,	

Admiralty Account of Men of War fit for Service, September 20, 1787, *under the Rate of Ships of the Line:*—

Ships.		*Stations.*	*Conditions.*
Meduſa	50	Plymouth	New
Grampus	50	Chatham	Repair
Centurion	50	Woolwich	Ditto
Actæon	44	Portſmouth	Complete repair
Argo	44	Chatham	Ditto
Aſſurance	44	Ditto	Ditto
Woolwich	44	Portſmouth	New
Severn	44	Plymouth	Ditto
Scraple	44	Chatham	Ditto
Regulus	44	Portſmouth	Ditto
Reſiſtance	44	Ditto	Complete repair
Rainbow	44	Woolwich	Repair
Gladiator	44	Portſmouth	New
Roebuck	44	Chatham	Complete repair
Guardian	44	Deptford	New
Gorgon	44	Portſmouth	Ditto
Experiment	44	Ditto	Ditto
Chicheſter	44	Ditto	Ditto
Charon	44	Plymouth	Ditto
Endymion	44	Portſmouth	Complete repair
Dover	44	Ditto	New
Diomede	44	Sheerneſs	Complete repair
Arethuſa	38	Portſmouth	Ditto
Thalia	36	Ditto	Ditto
San Margaritta	36	Ditto	Ditto
Crefcent	36	Ditto	New
Inconſtant	36	Deptford	Ditto
Leda	36	Ditto	Ditto
Romulus	36	Portſmouth	Ditto
Phœnix	36	Ditto	Ditto
Perſeverance	36	Ditto	Complete repair
Minerva	38	Ditto	Ditto
Melampus	36	Plymouth	New
Terpſichore	32	Chatham	Ditto
Caſtor	32	Ditto	Ditto
Cleopatra	32	Sheerneſs	Complete repair
Blanche	32	Portſmouth	New
Blond	32	Ditto	Ditto
Brune	32	Chatham	Complete repair
Boſton	32	Woolwich	Ditto
Thames	32	Deptford	Ditto
Syren	32	Plymouth	New
Quebec	32	Portſmouth	Complete repair
Penelope	32	Plymouth	New
Diana	32	Ditto	Complete repair
Greyhound	32	Chatham	New
Heroine	32	Portſmouth	Ditto
Hermione	32	Chatham	Complete repair
Dædalus	32	Ditto	Ditto
Danae	32	Woolwich	Ditto
Iris	32	Deptford	New
Louiſſoff	32	Woolwich	Complete repair
Mohegar	32	Chatham	New
Mermaid	32	Ditto	Ditto
Niger	32	Woolwich	Ordinary repair
Tartar	28	Chatham	Ditto
Triton	28	Deptford	Complete repair
Pomona	28	Ditto	Ditto
Proſerpine	28	Ditto	Ditto
Aquilan	32	Ditto	New
Andromeda	32	Plymouth	Ditto
Alligator	28	Deptford	Ditto
Brilliant	28	Ditto	Complete repair
Circe	28	Ditto	New
Huſſar	28	Ditto	Ditto
Hind	28	Ditto	Ditto
Lapwing	28	Ditto	Ditto
Lizard	28	Ditto	Repair
Amphitrite	24	Woolwich	Ditto
Conflagration fire ſh.		Portſmouth	New
Incendiary ditto		Chatham	Ditto
Spitfire ditto		Ditto	Ditto
Vulcan ditto		Portſmouth	Ditto

When we ſpeak of a Man of War, we always apply the *feminine gender*; *ſhe* made three tacks per day, *ſhe* bore down upon the enemy; *ſhe* is a veſſel of great force, &c. Yet theſe *feminine* animals are called the Robuſte, the Neptune, the Prince George, the Atlas, &c. *Le Foudroyant*, or the *Thunderer*, may well enough be applied to a female, and ſo perhaps may the *Spitfire*, and the *Impregnable*. A gentlewoman of about ſixty tons burden, who ſome years ago perambulated the Strand every evening, was always diſtinguiſhed by the name of *The Royal Sovereign*.

Orders are ſent to the agent Victuallers at Cork and Kinſale, to provide the neceſſary proviſions and ſtores, for the additional ſhips of war which are ordered to the Weſtern Iriſh ſtation, as in times of war: and contracts are alſo ordered to be immediately made for 4000 tons of proviſions to be ſent to his Majeſty's garriſons abroad.

General Faucit's commiſſion, it is now pretty well aſcertained, is for hiring troops from the German princes for the ſervice of Great Britain, as, ſhould there be a war, it will be a land as well as a naval one.

The Governor of Gibraltar will, in caſe of hoſtilities commencing, ſet off immediately for that fortreſs, General O'Hara, the deputy governor and commander of the forces, is already there.

Two months advance, and free letters for examination are offered by Government to ſuch perſons who are qualified for ſurgeon's mates, that chuſe to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips.

The court of examiners of the ſurgeons company, at the requeſt of Government, have appointed to ſit every Wedneſday, at their hall in the Old Baily, for the examination of ſuch perſons as apply to paſs for ſurgeons mates for his Majeſty's ſervice.

A quarterly general court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock was held on Wedneſday, purſuant to advertiſements.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The Court confirmed their former reſolution for ſuſpending the 51ſt bye-law, for the delivery of 5500 Sicca rupees to Captain Robert Anderſon of the Swallow packet, upon his paying the uſual duties thereon.

And alſo for ſuſpending other bye-laws, with reſpect to the delivery of a buſſe of diamonds to Mr Solomon B. Gompertz, which has not been properly regiſtered.

The 11th of October next was fixed for the ballot to be taken on the queſtion for the reſtoration of Captain William Smith, and Mr Patrick Burt of the ſhip Dublin, in the Company's ſervice. The ballot is to open at eleven o'clock, and cloſe at ſix the ſame evening.

An unanimous reſolution was paſſed, allowing the Court of Directors to permit Lieut. Col. James Hartley to return to his rank and ſtation at Bombay, although he will have been reſident in Europe more than *five years* at the time of his embarkation.

The Court then adjourned.

The Stadtholder's ſucceſs was carried with ſo very high a hand, that he refuſed to accept of his former dignities, but on condition, that the Pruſſian troops ſhould remain in the Dutch provinces, and their High Mightineſſes ſhould reimburſe all his expences in taking the field, and the return of his army to his own territories; and that the command of the army and navy ſhould, in future, be ſolely veſted in the Stadtholder.

SUBSTANCE *of the* MANIFESTO *of the* OTTOMAN COURT *againſt the* COURT *of* RUSSIA, *communicated on the 24th of Auguſt to all the foreign miniſters.*

AFTER the deſire of tranquillity and public repoſe had induced the Sublime Porte, and the Court of Ruſſia, to put an end to hoſtilities in the year 1774, this laſt took every occaſion to make further propoſitions, incongruous with a ſincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own ſolemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the baſis of the peace of Kaynargdy; and, whilſt to attain perfect ſecurity on both ſides, and to annihilate all further cauſes for contention between the two ſtates, it was agreed, in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expreſsly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly nor in ſecret any acts of hoſtility were to be committed; the Court of Ruſſia excited the Kan of Teflis (who moreover, by virtue of an imperial diploma, is ſubject to us) to rebel againſt the Sublime Porte. She afterwards introduced Ruſſian troops into the place of Teflis, and gained over that Kan; by which means he raiſed diſturbances in Georgia and its frontiers; and when called upon to deſiſt, he returned a negative anſwer. In the articles of the peace, clear ſtipulations had been made for the exportation of ſalt in favour of the inhabitants of Ozakow, which had been aſſigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Ruſſians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the ſalt; and when required to fulfil their conditions, have declined it.

Their Conſul has ſeized the Hoſpodar of Moldavia, who, in our State, holds the rank of Prince; and when, after his eſcape, directed by the Conſul, it was demanded that he ſhould be given up to the Sublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, the Ruſſian miniſter violated and invalidated theſe conventions, by the deciſive anſwer, "That the Court would not give him up;" and in conſtruing many other articles in whatever ſenſe was moſt agreeable to him, he made manifeſt the bad intentions of his Court.

In eſtabliſhing Conſuls in Walachia, Beſſarabia, and in the iſles and places where they could have no

other business but to molest the Mussulmans, the Court of Russia has seduced all the subjects of the Sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing some in the navy, and others in different services.

The Court of Russia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs, in demanding the deposition and chastisement of several Pachas, Judges, and Commandants in our domains, and in particular the Pacha of Cildir, and the princes of Moldavia and Walachia.

Besides which, every one knows the facility with which the Sublime Porte gave permission to the Russian merchants to enjoy the free exercise of their commerce, in allowing them to go about wherever they thought proper; every one also knows the stipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were subjects of the Sublime Porte, should be treated with the same indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the Court of Russia, in order to engross all the trade to herself, has obliged the subjects of the Sublime Porte to pay larger duties than those she imposes on the subjects of other powers; and does not suffer our merchants to pass through the provinces, when their object is to recover their just debts, by which oppressions many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly the country.

When the merchant ships of the Sublime Porte have, from stress of weather, or any other cause, wanted to take shelter in any of the Russian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of those vessels.

In the last place, the Minister from the court of Russia has challenged us to war, in insisting officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his court, respecting the Kan of Teflis, General Potemkin would have orders, with an army of 60 or 70,000 men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of those articles. And further, that the empress of Russia would herself come in person. The notification of such an order to General Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with so large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the court of Russia held on the invasion of the Crimea. That notification, in addition to the steps before taken, has destroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cause of that insecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Russia, the Sublime Porte manifested its inclination to renew and consolidate the friendship between the two courts, provided the Crimea was, by a new treaty, put into its former condition, to which the Russian minister gave a positive refusal, adding, that he should not even make the proposition to his court, and that, if he did, no advantage could result from it, his court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to those articles which she had already declined. War is become for the Mussulmans indispensably necessary, as well for those reasons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought proper to remit this manifesto to our respectable, esteemed, old, and sincere friend the King of ——, in order to notify and declare to our friend the resolution which the Sublime Porte has taken to make war upon the court of Russia, a resolution which is submitted to his mature consideration with an eye of discretion and equity.

Given at Constantinople, the 24th August 1787.

PRICE of STOCKS, SEPT. 28.

Bank Stock, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 105⅞	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 69¾ a 70¼ a ¼ a ¼.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. shut.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 11 s. 6 d.
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Prizes, —
India Stock, —	Bank for —
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	
India Bonds, 67 s. prem.	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 27. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a private letter from London, Sept. 28.

"From the warlike preparations every where carrying on, and particularly the critical situation of Dutch affairs, expectation, as may naturally be supposed, is on tiptoe. No official accounts are yet received of the surrender of Amsterdam, but they are looked for every hour. It is confidently asserted, that Sir Joseph Yorke has received a letter from the Adjutant General of the Stadtholder's army, which mentions his just having heard of the Prussian hussars being in possession of Amsterdam. Ministry do not give implicit credit to this report, though nothing is more likely to be true, as it is well known the French have not above 2000 men in the camp at Givet. On the other hand, it is to be observed, that the King of Prussia has sent to the Bishop of Liege, desiring the favour of him not to allow any foreign troops to pass through his territories; and there are 70,000 Prussian forces at hand to receive the Bishop's orders, and to enable him to put them in execution.

"The Dutch had engaged themselves to give up the Cape, and Britain found themselves tricked out of Trincomale by the duplicity of our old friends and allies. This, however, it is more than probable, we shall now have for ourselves. It is the best port in the East Indies.

"What must add greatly to the success of Great Britain, should she be compelled to go to war, is, that the deputies from Brabant to Vienna have informed the Emperor, that France had sent money to the Brabantian insurgents, in order the more effectually to enable them to carry on the rebellion against his Imperial majesty. This has irritated the Emperor to such a degree, that it is imagined he will for ever be estranged from the court of France. In this view, he has seriously attached himself to the Empress of Russia. These two powers have agreed to divide the European Turkish dominions between them. They have already engaged seriously in the business, and there is little doubt entertained of their being able to effectuate it."

Extract of another letter from London, Sept. 28.

"This day, on account of some favourable news having come from abroad, Stocks rose considerably. The 3 per cent. consols were done at 72¼ to the extent of no less than 300,000l. More would have been purchased at that price; but there were no more sellers."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 26.

"Their Noble and High Mightinesses have rescinded the Commission appointed for the defence of this province, and have ordered that no more payments shall be made to that Committee. They have also sent a deputation to the Duke of Brunswick, begging he would not march his troops to the Hague, the place of residence of the States General. Mr de Wassenaar of the Equestrian corps, and Van der Does, member of the regency of the town of Gouda, are appointed to execute this commission.

"Their Noble and High Mightinesses have further resolved, that all the officers which had been suspended or dismissed should be restored to their places; and many of them have already been received with open arms by their soldiers.

"We can say with certainty, from a letter of Baron de Reede, minister of this state at the court of Berlin, "That the minister of France has declared to the Prussian minister, that the king of France nowise disapproves of the means his Prussian Majesty employs, in marching his troops, in order to procure satisfaction for the injury done to her Royal Highness his illustrious sister, considering it as a point which very nearly affects his honour, and to which he has no objection: That his Christian Majesty, however, flatters himself, after his Prussian Majesty shall have obtained the satisfaction he desires, that he will then withdraw his troops: That his Majesty, depending upon this, and on the sentiments of his Prussian Majesty, will also recal the orders respecting the troops that were to assemble near Givet."

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has published a declaration, dated the 20th current, in which, after thanking the Burgesses and inhabitants for the public marks of joy and attachment they had expressed on his entry to the Hague, he entreats they would behave themselves peaceably and moderately, doing injury to nobody, so that the general joy and content caused by the happy revolution of affairs, might not be tarnished in any respect.

"The Princess of Orange has written a very polite letter to the Duke of Brunswick, dated Nimeguen, 15th September, in which, among other things, she refuses that the Stadtholder, or herself, had any views of making themselves absolute Princes. Her words are: "I think it my duty to declare here solemnly, in perfect conformity with the moderate principles of the Prince, that I will never take advantage of circumstances, whatever they may be, to procure to my family a power more extensive than is consistent with the constitution and true liberty of these Provinces."

A gentleman of this city has received intelligence by this day's post, that the King of Prussia's army have got possession of the sluices in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, by which means the country cannot be inundated as was intended. The town of Amsterdam, upon being informed of this, offered to capitulate, provided the Prince of Orange would continue their present magistrates, which he having absolutely refused to comply with, the gates of the city were shut up. Another account, though not so well authenticated as the former, says, that the Jews had opened one of the gates, at which the army entered, and took possession of the city.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost received, by express, a letter from his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, requiring his Lordship to give every assistance to the officers employed by his Majesty in the impress service, for the speedy manning of the Royal Navy, and in apprehending such seamen as may be lurking within the city and liberties. In consequence of the above letter, his Lordship, this day, called a meeting of the Ordinary Council, when it was resolved by his Lordship and Council to offer bounties to able and ordinary seamen who shall voluntarily enter. [*For particulars see advertisement.*]

This morning, the second division of the 14th regiment marched from the Castle for the south. Part of the 39th are expected to-morrow from Glasgow to replace them; and the Dragoon Guards, from Dalkeith and Linlithgow, are to be quartered in Glasgow.

Whether our present embarrassment with France may end in peace or war, one thing seems to be clear, that, notwithstanding their late professions of amity, which were by our Ministers made the basis of the Commercial Treaty, the French have been clandestinely breaking the convention, by sending ships and men both to the East and West Indies, with views undoubtedly hostile—an advantage they could not have got but from the security into which our Ministers were lull'd by those professions. By keeping an eye on this perfidious conduct, and looking back to the sentiments of Mr Pitt and Mr Fox, delivered in Parliament on the subject of the Commercial Treaty, in so far as related to its political tendency, the Public, who are certainly entitled to judge from the consequences as to the wisdom of the measure, will have an opportunity of passing a judgment on the political sagacity and knowledge of these two Right Honourable Gentlemen.

"Mr *Pitt* said, that an unalterable enmity betwixt nations was a proposition which he held very illiberal, and not founded in reason, or in the nature of things. That this Treaty, although it does not promise peace *for ever*, yet it did for a *longer time* than we could calculate upon without it, and by occasioning a mutual intercourse of commerce and the interests of individuals to combine, made it more firm; but if it did not, he maintained that this treaty not *only secured us against the attempts of France*, but would enable us, by improving our resources, to withstand other attempts made against us. That arguments, taken from far-fetched political deductions, were very little to be depended upon, unless supported in the strongest manner by experience; that he did not presume upon the political amity of France; that little dependence, he thought he might say, though Minister, was to be made on her promises; but, he must say, in this business they had behaved with *frankness and openness*. He went into a very accurate enquiry into this part of the subject, and of its political tendency, shewing that we were perfectly safe and secure on the one hand, if France was not sincere; and explaining, on the other hand, that it was the interest of France, from wisdom, from policy, and, as far as could be judged, from prevailing conviction, to adhere to her agreement with this country."

"Mr *Fox* said, Though he, for his part, regarded the kingdom and the manners of France in an amiable light in some points of view, yet he still could not help looking on the Kingdom as the decided enemy of Britain. He did not, however, conceive this sentiment on confined motives, nor from any hereditary antipathy. The battles of Cressy and Agincourt had no share in the jealousies that, in his opinion, should divide England and France. The latter was only the enemy of Britain, whilst she aimed at overweening influence and power; and as a proof, there was a time when France was not the natural enemy of Britain;—which was when Philip II. ruled the councils of Spain, and made universal monarchy his object. Whenever the wisdom of British policy had prevailed, it had ever shunned any alliance with France, except in the single instance of Oliver Cromwell; that wise politician had fallen into the error, but the probable cause was, that he dreaded the assistance which France might give to the House of Stuart, and was resolved to buy them off at any expence. In the reign of Charles II. and James, the dignity of the realm had also been sacrificed by a similar connection, but these were periods, which the illustrious Earl of Chatham used to look over, to use his own expressions, as blots in the British history, though his son now thought proper to use the same periods as illustrious, and precedents for his conduct.

"He had heard much of the assurances given by France of the sincerity of her intentions on the present occasion. Did not the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him know, that the professions of that court were never more warm than during the embassy of Lord Stormont, when they were on the eve of commencing the American war? He had also observed, that there was no circumstance in the event of that business to invite an attack; but surely he may have recollected, that at the period he had now alluded to, under the administration of a king, with whom the love of his subjects seemed his only ambition; and under a Minister, Monsieur de Maurepas, whose advanced age seemed to forbid any hostile inclinations; yet on the sole invitation of a tempting opportunity, the system of policy, which through every change of monarchs and of ministers had been their invariable guidance, prompted them instantly to commence a war. Nay, if farther proof of the undeviating and ambitious intrigue of that nation was desired, it may be found in the present treaty.

"He concluded with saying, that, on looking back to the precarious state in which our commerce was placed by the present Treaty, to the defalcation in the revenue, which he knew not how it would be replaced, and above all to the degradation of those which once sustained the dignity of this kingdom, and the independence of Europe, by their firm opposition to the intrigues of France, he thought it incumbent on him to endeavour to procure some further time for deliberation, by moving, "That the "chairman do leave the chair."

Saturday, died here, Mr Andrew Hardie baker in Edinburgh.

Saturday afternoon, a boy about eleven years of age was drowned in a marle-pit, full of water, near Gray Crook, in the neighbourhood of this city.—He had been diverting himself, along with some companions of about his own age, in sailing a small vessel of their own construction, in imitation of a ship, which having gone without their reach, the boy, who was an excellent swimmer, stripped, and went into the water, in order to bring it back.—The place was very deep, and the boy having taken the cramp, unfortunately perished in presence of his companions, who were unable to afford him any assistance. After he went down first he floated up to the surface, but was only time enough all out to the boys to go home, and inform his mother that he was gone, and immediately sunk again. He had not remained long in the water when he was got out. The ordinary methods were used to restore life; but they proved ineffectual.

The Royal George yacht, Captain Ogilvie, has brought into Leith, as a prize, the Charming Nelly, Young, from Flushing. She was taken off St Abb's head, and has on board 788 ankers of spirits, besides a quantity of tea and tobacco.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, Sept. 15.

"Last Norweigen post brought us accounts, that a British ship, namely, the Elizabeth of Kincardine, was found at sea, by the Alexander of Lyon, Captain Jeremiah Bausch, without a living soul on board, and towed into Hamberfund in Norway, her fore-mast, bowsprit, and every thing thereto belonging gone, and nothing remaining but the main mast, with shrouds and sails; also both cables, though much tore, with one anchor, all her upper works broke, and on her starboard side two holes in the deck, supposed to be made by some ship's anchor, who has run foul of her. The Elisabeth of Kincardine, David Peacock, from Memel, passed the Sound, on the 17th August, which must be the same vessel above mentioned.

"We are also informed, that the Britannia, Morrison, of Dysart, mentioned in our list of the 8th instant, to be stranded on Memel bar, is got off, and hauled up to the creek. ——WOOD AND HOWDEN."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 29.

"Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, we had a violent storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a heavy fall of rain, which continued for upwards of an hour with great violence; but we hear of no damage being done. We learn from Dunham that, about the same time, they had a very heavy shower of hail-stones, some of which measured three inches in circumference.

"During the severe storm on Saturday afternoon several pieces of ice were observed to fall into a mill dam at the Leases, near this town; some of which were afterwards taken out."

Extract of a letter from Whitehaven, Sept. 25.

"A very heavy equinoctial gale came on here last Thursday night, and continued for several hours. Its course was variable, but chiefly from the S. S. E. and it was particularly violent from about two to four on Friday morning, accompanied with rain. This storm has occasioned a great and melancholy loss in the Isle of Mann.

"The great take of herrings on Wednesday night induced the people concerned in the fishery to send out all the boats that evening. The gale from the S. S. E. came on about ten o'clock, and increasing with uncommon violence, the whole fleet, which had got to the fishing station, and had made some considerable draughts, hauled in their nets, and stood for Douglas. Some of them got safe in; but one of them unfortunately striking against the perch from whence the light was suspended, it fell down, and the rest of the fleet, which was by far the most principal part of it, being deprived of the light, in their attempt to enter the harbour, ran foul of each other. Four were lost by this means, some were put ashore on St Mary's rock, and some foundered. Three boats foundered on the herring bank, and the crews perished; twenty-five boats were lost at Douglas; three were put ashore in the creeks between that port and Laxey, and all hands lost; and 28 are on shore near Ramsey, but only one man perished. Twenty-six dead bodies had been cast up at Douglas, and it was feared the number of people who perished would amount to sixty or seventy.

"At twelve o'clock, on Friday, a phenomenon, not seen by the oldest person living, presented itself in this harbour. It was then the time of low water, and the vessels which, in the ordinary course of the ebb, should have been left dry, were surrounded with water, and many towards the lower part of the harbour, were yet afloat. On enquiry, it was found, that the tide had not fallen more than three feet out of twelve; the most flood that is known in the neap state of the tides.

"We have similar accounts from Harrington, Workington, and Maryport; and we are also informed that the tide, on that day, did not leave the river Esk, at Ravenglass."

On the 29th ult. the following Gentlemen were elected Magistrates of the burgh of Inverkeithing:

JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq; Provost.

Messrs. Robert Walker, John Rankine, } Bailies.
William Currie, Dean of Guild.
John Kelloch, Treasurer.

On the 26th inst. the following Gentlemen were chosen Magistrates of Burntisland:

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq; of Balchristie, Provost, by the voice of the whole Council, except one.

Messrs. John Thomson, James Orrock, Hugh Bairnsfather, } Bailies, unanimously.
Arch. Bairnsfather, Dean of Guild, ditto.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Fahr.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Sept.* 29. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	50	29.70
Sunday,	—— 30. 8 ——	A. M.	48	29.52
	8 ——	P. M.	48	29.35
Monday,	*Oct.* 1. 8 ——	A. M.	50	29.40

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Sept. 29.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	22 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	17 3	16 0	14 9
Oats,	13 6	13 6	13 0
Pease,	— 0	— 0	— 0

Errat. The ENDEAVOUR, Robertson, advertised in our last, at Leith for London, should have been, *at London for Leith*; that vessel being now at London.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 12. Peggy of Leith, Ramsay, from St Petersburgh, for London, with tallow and iron.
Hope of Kirkcaldy, Bell, from Memel, for Grangemouth, with timber.
Minerva of ditto, Wilson, from Leith, for Memel.
Annabella of Greenock, Service, from Memel, for Greenock, with timber.
Neptune of Kincardine, Stein, from ditto, for Kincardine, with ditto.
William and Henry of Berwick, Hall, from Fredrickshom, for Berwick, with deals.
George of Queensferry, Brown, from Memel, for Inverkeithing, with timber.
——— of ——, Anderson from ditto, for Ditto, with ditto.
Cecilia of Borrowstounness, ——, from St Petersburgh, for Borrowstounness, with ditto.
Rachel of Kincardine, Heggins, from Konningsberg, for Leith, with grain.
Paisley of Glasgow, Boyd, from Memel, for Port-Glasgow.

Elsinore, Sept. 15. 1787.—Wind Northerly.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Sept. 5. Molly of Greenock, M'Lean, from Dronthim, for Belfast, with deals.
Roebuck of and for Wigton, Conner, from Christiansound, with ditto.
Two Sisters of Stornaway, M'Calla, from Petersburgh, for Ayr, with hemp and tallow.
Mary of and for Londonderry, Conner, from Petersburgh, with hemp and flax.
——— of and for Workington, ———, from Dronthim, with deals.
Commerce of Carron, Wilson, from Cronstadt, for Sky, in ballast.
Countess of Eglinton of and for Saltcoats, M'Kay, from Petersburgh, with hemp and iron.
9. Janet of Carron, Logan, from Sky, for Leith.
13. James of and for Campbelton, Harvie, from Kirkcaall, in ballast.
Bell of London, Service, from Petersburgh, for Philadelphia, with hemp and goods.
Mary Ann of and for Ayr, Culbert, from Gottenburgh, with iron and deals.
Peter of and for Saltcoats, Adams, from Memel, wood.
Endeavour of Wigton, Adair, from Memel, for Kirkcudbright, with logs.
Nancy of and for Irvine, Brown, from Memel, logs.

Remain,

——— of and from Liverpool, Trotter, for [illegible]
Nancy of and from Lancaster, Inman, for Ha[illegible] with coffee and ginger, &c.
Lancaster of and from Lancaster, Dawson, for [illegible] burgh, with coffee, cocoa, and ginger, &c.
Northumberland of Sunderland, ———, from [illegible] for Memel, in ballast.
Three Brothers of Whitby, Harrison, from [illegible] for Memel, in ballast.
Nancy of and for Dundee, Findlay, from [illegible]

ROUP OF

Horses, Distillery, and Husbandry Utensils, &c.

TO be SOLD at Lugton, by Dalkeith, by public roup, on Thursday the 4th of October,

Nine HORSES, all in good condition; also one COW, and a variety of Labouring Utensils, consisting of CARTS, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, &c.—And at same time and place, The Whole Distillery Utensils belonging to the Distillery at Lugton, lately occupied by Thomas Watterston distiller, consisting of two STILLS, one of 100 gallons contents, and the other about 50 gallons, a COPPER, WASH TUN, COOLERS, PUNCHEONS, HOGSHEADS, and HALF HOGSHEADS, &c.

The roup to begin with the Distillery Utensils at eleven o'clock, and to continue till the whole be sold off.

All persons having claims on Mr Watterston, are desired immediately to lodge the same, with the vouchers, with Alexander Alison, or John Peat, writers in Edinburgh, two of the trustees for his Creditors.

PERTHSHIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That besides the roads which were formerly advertised, there is also an intention of applying to Parliament, for authority to erect Turnpikes upon the following roads, viz. the road from the bridge of Kinkell to the bridge of Auchlone, and from thence to the road from Perth to Crieff; the road from the bridge of Kinkell to the Abbey bridge, and from thence to the road from Perth to Crieff, both the said roads passing through the parishes of Trinity, Gask, Madderty, and Fowlis-Wester; and the road from Inchilure to Polgavie, passing through the parish of Inchiture.

JAMES PATON Depute.

Perth, 25th September, 1787.

Farms to Let in Forfarshire.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1788,

BALGARROC, consisting of about 220 acres of haugh land, laying on the southside of the water of Esk.

NETHERTON of Melgund, situated also on the south side of the water of Esk, consisting of about 190 acres, great part of which is haugh.

CROSSTOWN PUBIC-HOUSE and BREWSTEAD, with about 55 acres of land, all lying in the parish of Aberlemno.

James Webster, baron officer at Melgund, will show the farms.

Proposals to be directed to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. at Minto, by Hawick.

Offers not accepted of will be concealed.

Sale of Lands in Ross-shire.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

THE LANDS, lying in and about the towns of Fortrose and Rosemarky, situated very pleasantly along the bays of Fortrose and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magistrates of Fortrose, and partly of Alexander Ross, Esq; of Cromarty. The free rent of these lands, converting 15 bolls 2 firlots of meal at ten merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling; and to encourage officers, they are now to be exposed at the upset price of 4200 l. Sterling, being somewhat less than twenty-two years purchase.

If these lands are not sold in whole, they will be exposed in separate lots or parcels.

Persons intending to purchase, may in the meantime apply to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant, writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

Sale of the Lands of Strathairly in Fife,

ADJOURNED.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramsay's), Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands and Estate of STRATHAIRLY, lying within the parish of Largo, and county of Fife, consisting of about 236 acres, conform to survey. The gross rent presently paid by the tenants is 230 l. 8 s. 7 d. Sterling, including a considerable quantity of victual converted by the tacks at the low rate of 8 s. 4 d. per boll.

The public burdens amount to 9 l. 11 s. 4 d. Sterling, which being deduced from the foresaid gross rent, there remains of free rent 220 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Upset Price 7000 l. Sterling.

This estate is delightfully situated, of a south exposure, along the sea coast, rich and fertile as any lands in Fife; having also every article for improvement on itself, coal, sea-ware for kelp or manure, shell, sand, &c. There is a mansion-house, offices, pigeon-house, and garden, which, with some acres of ground, are at present in the natural possession of the proprietor, and may be entered into immediately.

These lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, and stand valued in the cess-books of the county at 819 l. 6 s. 8 d Scots. They are extremely low rented, having been under long leases; but as some of these ey ex- very soon [illegible] upon goodness of the soil, and many [illegible] advantages.

The progress of writs, and title deeds of the estate, together with a plan, survey, and rental, may be seen in the hands of William Macdonald, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; and such as incline a private bargain, previous to the day of roup, may apply to the proprietor at Edinburgh, or to Doctor Goodsir at Leven, who will give orders to show the lands.

Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL

Auspicio Regis et Senatus Magnæ Britanniæ.

THE unerring test of ample experience for twenty years in the East, confirmed by general Testimonials of success, for five years, in all parts of Great Britain, has proved this delicious Cordial a salutary and efficacious remedy in all sudden and dangerous disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, whether caused by irritation, indigestion, or excess; and in those excruciating cholicy pains, arising from the free use of fruits and vegetables, it has proved a blessing to mankind, in giving almost instantaneous relief.

In rheumatic complaints, it has been found truly beneficial, and in attacks of the gout, has freed the patient in twelve hours, after every effort of the Faculty had been exerted in vain, and left him without hopes of recovery.

For further confirmation of its wonderful success, see a Treatise just published, price sixpence, which contains a clear and comprehensive view of acute, chronical, and other diseases, illustrated by a variety and multitude of extraordinary cures, abstracted from the London Gazette, with remarks by the Faculty, &c. &c. &c. who have administered and been witness to its utility in desperate maladies.

Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr M'Donald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morscrope, Berwick.

Sheep Farms, and Arable Lands

TO LET.

THE following FARMS in the parishes of Crawfurd and Crawfurdjohn, and county of Lanark, are to be LET for nineteen years, or such other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1788.

CRAWFURD.

I. CASTLEMAINS of Crawfurd, presently possessed by Richard White.—This farm consists partly of good arable ground, and partly of excellent sheep pasture, and is acknowledged to be one of the best farms in Clydesdale.—It was let at Whitsunday 1770, at 197 l. 10 s. 8 d. Sterling of yearly rent, but the present rent is only 190 l. Sterling.

II. KIRKTON of Crawfurd, presently possessed by Richard Jameson at 72 l. Sterling, but was formerly let at 80 l Sterling of rent.

III. HALF of GLENDOURAN, possessed by James, John, and George White, at 22 l. Sterling.

CRAWFURDJOHN.

IV. GLENBLAITH, possessed by John Milliken and William M'Call, formerly let at 60 l. Sterling.

V. The MILN of Crawfurdjohn, possessed by John Chapman, and formerly let at 40 l. Sterling.

The above farms consist either of excellent sheep pasture or of good arable lands, and the superior quality, dryness, and healthiness of the grounds as sheep pasture are universally known.—There is plenty of lime in the lands of Crawfurdjohn now working, and there is coal at a moderate distance. The grounds in the parish of Crawfurd will be shewn by Matthew Craig, baron-officer at Crawfurd; and these in the parish of Crawfurdjohn will be shewn by James Affleck, baron-officer there.

Proposals for leases may be given in to Mr Mitchelson, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh; and such as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired; and persons intending to take said farm may have an opportunity of meeting Mr Mitchelson, at Mrs Thomson's at Abington, upon Friday the 12th October curt

N. B. The Farm of BIRKCLEUGH, possessed by William Gibson, is likewise to be let at Whitsunday 1788.—This farm was formerly let at 54 l. of rent.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Estate of Wester Softlaw,

within one mile and a half of Kelso, in the parish of Kelso, and shire of Roxburgh, which consists of 600 acres, all inclosed and subdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high state of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extensive belts of planting along the east and west side, besides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and several clumps and angles in other parts of the estate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The estate commands an extensive and rich prospect of the lower part of Tivlotdale, and the country on both sides of the Tweed, from Melrose to Berwick.

The mansion house, situated in the centre, contains drawing room, dining room, breakfast parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; besides rooms for servants, with cellars, milk-house, larder, and other conveniencies. There is also a coach-house, stables for twenty four horses, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurseries, well stocked with fruit-trees, shrubs, &c. Likewise, on the west side of the estate, there is a farm-house, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the east side, a smith's shop, and two houses fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. These last are situated on the turnpike road from Kelso to Newcastle, in a proper situation for seuing. All the houses and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will shew the lands, and whoever chuses to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

Sale of Premnay and Licklyhead.

BY DESIRE,

The Sale of the Lands of Premnay and Licklyhead is adjourned to the 21st of December next.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 21st day of December, at the New Inn of Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, with the teinds, and privileges and pertinents, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrigg, Westbiggen, Newtown of Premnay, Kirktown of Premnay, Barns of Netherhall, Burtyhillock, Milntown of Barns, and Daies, with the mills of Auchleven, and Barns, and multures thereof; all lying contiguous in the parish of Premnay, and shire of Aberdeen, in a pleasant, plentiful, and populous country.

The free yearly rent of those estates, converting the victual at 10 s. Sterling per boll, amounts to 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling.

The lands are remarkably well accommodated, and consist of 1667 Scots acres, whereof nearly 500 acres are old infield, and as all the remainder, a very small part excepted, is now under infield-culture and management, it must necessarily become in time, without expence or trouble to the proprietor, of equal value with the best infield ground.—They have also pasture and [illegible] ground to a great extent [illegible] of Tillymonk and Bennochie. The climate is early.—The soil naturally as rich, strong, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen. The farm-houses and offices are in very good condition, and some of them are very substantial, commodious, and covered with slates.—The whole estate of Overhall is astricted to the mill of Barns.—There is growing wood upon the estate worth upwards of 700 l. Sterling at a low value, and those lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Aberdeen, as they stand valued in the cess-books at 1082 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots.

The proprietor of the lands has right to the teinds, which are also valued, and there can be no hazard of additional stipend to the minister, as an augmentation was lately obtained. The marches are distinct. The titles are unexceptionable; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, those estates will be exposed at the upset sum of 18,000 l. Sterling.

If not disposed of *in cumulo*, they will be exposed and sold in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

Will comprehend the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrigg, and Westbiggen, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures thereof.

The free rent of this lot is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. Sterling. There is above 700 l. sterling value of wood, and the purchaser will have considerably more valued rent than will entitle him to a freehold qualification and vote in the county.

This lot will be exposed at 11,615 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of Barns of Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Barns, and multures thereof. The free rent of this lot amounts to 294 l. 16 s 10 d. Sterling. The whole estate of Overhall is astricted or bound-sucken to the mill of Barns; and the valued rent of this lot amounts to considerably more than will entitle the purchaser to a vote and freehold qualification, upon the division of the *cumulo* valued rent.

The upset-price of this lot will be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, or George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, clerk to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at Liklyhead will show the lands.

Lands in Argyleshire to Let.

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next 1788,

THE Lands of Nether Finnicharn, Upper Finnicharn, Garvalt, Craiginure, Upper and Nether Brenichelys, Gallanich, Feorline, Inverae, and Crarae, all lying contiguous in the parish of Glasrie, and division of Argyle.

The farms of Upper and Nether Finnicharns and Garvalt, are situated upon the great fresh water lake of Lochow, at the distance of fifteen miles from Inverary, the head burgh of the county, to which there is a good road passing through the farms. They are equally well adapted for sheep as black cattle. There is abundance of limestone in the low grounds; and as plenty of peats are to be had on the lands, they may be easily improved at little expence.

The lands of Upper and Nether Brenichelys and Craiginure lie within six measured miles of Inverary, upon the great line of road leading from thence to Campbeltown, and for some time past have been under a sheep stock, for which they are well adapted, being reckoned by good judges, capable of grazing 3000 sheep; and there is upon these farms an exceeding good steading of houses.

The lands of Feorline, Gallanich, Crarae, and Inverae are situated upon the side of Loch Fine, are of great extent, and abound with peats and limestone.—The road from Inverary to Campbeltown runs through most of these lands.

Those desirous of becoming tacksmen may give in proposals betwixt and Candlemas next, to Dugald Campbell, Esq; of Ederline, the proprietor, at St Andrew's; Allan M'Dougall writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to the Rev. Mr Dugald Campbell, minister of Kilmichael of Glasrie, by Inverary; and such as are not accepted, will be concealed, if desired.

Dugald M'Kellar in Brevallich, ground officer upon the estate, will show the different farms.

Day of Sale Adjourned,

At DESIRE of intending OFFERERS.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH,

And Intimation to Creditors.

To be Sold by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November 1787, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

I.

THE Lands and Barony of Moness,

together with the Lands of DUNDAY and BRUCECROFT, lying in the parish of Dull, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	
252	1	31	Arable.
213	3	31	Grass.
72	3	3	Wood.
2191	1	0	Hill.
2730	1	25	

The present clear rent is 302l. 4s. 7d. 9-12ths Sterl. rating the garden, orchard, and lawn round the house at 20l.; and this is exclusive of a salmon fishing, a part of the hill ground on which the proprietor has been in use to pasture 300 sheep, and a wood park, which, not being set for this year, are not included in the rental. As there is only one lease upon the estate, a very considerable rise may be expected upon granting tacks. The natural wood and planting is in a very thriving condition, and of considerable value, on the side of a very deep den, in which there are the most remarkable water falls or cascades in the Highlands, one of them 170 feet high, another 78. Aberfeldy, which is a post town and part of this estate, is increasing yearly, will yield a considerable additional rent next year, and, with attention, may become of consequence. There are two lochs on the hill, in which there are very fine trouts, and the hill abounds with muir game, and the low grounds with partridge and hares. The mansion-house was lately built (the rent of which is not stated in the rental, though set for this year), and consists of a parlour, bed room, servants hall, larder, cellar, pantry, milk-house, and kitchen in the ground story—1st floor, a dining room 24 by 16 feet, drawing room 16 by 15 feet, and bed closet and lobby—2d floor, five bed rooms attic story, a bed room and two large garrets.

The lands of Dunday and Brucecroft hold of a subject superior, and the barony of Moness holds blench of the Crown, and has a qualification on an old retour for a vote for a member of parliament. The teinds of Moness are valued at 8 bolls 3 firlots 3 1-5th pecks victual, whereof two thirds meal and one third bear, and 66l. 18s. 8d. Scots of money. This estate is a very desirable situation for a summer residence, and for its natural beauties is not exceeded by any in the Highlands, as to which reference is made to Pennant's Tour, vol. 3d, p. 37, quarto edition.

II.

The Lands of KILLIECHASSY, in the parish of Logierait, which hold of a subject superior, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	
211	3	15	Arable.
302	1	28	Grass.
2	1	8	Wood.
825	2	7	Hill.
1342	0	18	

The present free rent is 205l. 17s. 11d. 2-12ths, exclusive of a salmon fishing.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued, and nearly exhausted by the present stipend.

This estate lies on the north side of and is bounded by the river Tay, near Tay Bridge, having a south aspect, and a good deal of natural wood. The hill abounds with game, and fine trout fishing in the lochs, and salmon and trout fishing in the river Tay. No tacks on this estate;—upon granting them, a very considerable rise may be expected. There is a mansion-house built in the 1777, consisting of a parlour 15 feet by 14 feet 2 inches, a bed room 15 feet by 12 feet 4 inches, kitchen, and milk-house behind—2d floor, a bed room 15 feet by 14 feet 9 inches, another bed room 15 feet by 12 feet 4 inches—3d floor, a bed room 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and a large garret.

III.

The Lands of PITCASTLE, in the parish of Logierait, which hold of a subject superior, consisting of

Acres.	Roods.	Falls.	
148	0	39	Arable.
55	0	14	Grass.
18	3	25	Oak Wood.
420	2	10	Hill.
642	3	8	

The present free rent is 74l. 18s. 1d. 10-12ths Sterling. The teinds are valued, and exhausted by the present stipend. None of the tenants have leases but one; and, upon granting tacks, a rise of rent may be reasonably expected, without any outlay.

There is upon each of these estates an inexhaustible field of limestone, and a great field of moss for peats; and there is a good lime kiln already built upon Killiechassy.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup, with rentals and plans of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Alexander Nairne, accountant in Edinburgh, or Robert Stewart, Esq; of Clockfoldich, the factor, who will shew the grounds.

And, as a few of the CREDITORS of Mr STEWART FLEMYNG of Moness have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, and affidavits on the verity, with Mr Nairne, trustee appointed by him for behoof of his creditors, they are requested to do so without delay; and as some of the creditors have only sent their affidavits to Mr Nairne, they are also desired to lodge their grounds of debt likewise, otherwise they cannot be ranked in the division.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th of October 1787, betwixt five and six afternoon,

THESE Eleven Oxengates of the Lands of WESTOWN, which belonged to the late Daniel Telfer, Esq; and are part of the ten merk land of Westown, lying within the parish of Douglas, and shire of Lanark; as also, the two merk land of old extent of PAMBRECK, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Auchinleck, and shire of Ayr.

The lands of Westown ly about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted either for tillage or pasture. There are many excellent situations for a mansion house and offices upon the estate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 4l. 1s. 6d. after which there remains of free rent about 180l. Sterling, and is to be exposed at 3000 l.

The lands of Pambreck are remarkable for the quality of their sheep. They are held feu of the Earl of Dumfries, and at present set at the low rent of 27l. Sterling 4 years, but a considerable rise is expected at the end of the present tack, and 80l. a year have been offered for a lease of the coal and other minerals. They are to be set up at 630 l.

Mr Alexander Telfer at Westown will show the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progress of writs may be seen by applying to James Home, clerk to the signet.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Galloway.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 20th day of November 1787, between the hours of five and eight in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of NEWLAW, and others, lying within the parishes of Rerwick and Kirkcudbright, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, to be exposed in the eight several lots, & at the respective upset prices after mentioned.

Lands in the Parish of Rerwick.

LOT I. The Seventeen-merk Land of old extent of NEWLAW, and the Lands of MONKSMUIR, comprehending the Farms of Newlaw and Clonrig, and other Lands and Houses, with the Teinds and Multures of the same. The free proven rent is 291 l 2 s. and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase, (which is to be the upset price) is - - L. 6986 8 0

These lands, including the teinds, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 440 l. Scots.

There is a good deal of natural wood, and thriving plantations, and a valuable orchard of young fruit trees on the lands in this lot.

LOT II The Lands of BALMANGAN, with the Miln, Miln-lands, and Multures. The free proven rent is 34 l. 8 s. 3 d. 5-12ths; and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase, is - - 825 17 6

These lands also hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 50 l. Scots.

LOT III. The Six-merk Land of NETHER RERWICK, alias REDDICK, with the pertinents. The proven rent is 135 l. 7 s. 9 d. 10-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase thereof, is 3249 1 6

These lands also hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 130 l. Scots.

There is some old wood, with several thriving plantations, and an orchard of fruit trees on the lands in this lot.

LOT IV That Part of the Five-merk Land of AIRDS, of old extent, with the pertinents, possessed by William Macbrair. The free proven rent is 37 l. 13 s. 11 d. 11-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty four years purchase, is - - 904 15 0

The lands of Airds also hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 110 l. Scots.

LOT V. The Lands of BALCARRIE, with the teinds thereof, and part of Airds laid in thereto, as possessed by Thomas Clark and others. The free proven rent is 52 l. 8 s. 10 d. 6-12ths, And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase thereof, is - - - 1258 13 0

The lands of Balcarrie and teinds hold blench of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardton, for payment of One Penny Scots, if asked only; and the lands of Airds hold of the Crown, as above mentioned.

N. B. There is a feu duty of 10 s. 7½ d. payable out of the tiends of Balcarrie, which has been discovered since the proven rental of these lands was made up.

LOT VI. The Three-merk Land of NETHER LINKENS, with the pertinents. The free proven rent is 43 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase, is - - 1044 7 6

These lands also hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 60 l. Scots.

LOT VII. The Four-merk Land of OVER HAZLEFIELD. The free proven rent is 138 l. 3 s. 5 d. 4-12ths. And the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase, is - - - 3318 10 0

These lands likewise hold of the Crown. There is no ministers stipend payable for them. They are valued in the cess-books of the stewartry at 90 l. Scots.

The whole of the lands lie along the Galloway coast, some of them by the seaside. They command pleasant and extensive views of the Solway Frith, Isle of Man, and English coasts. The grounds are in general of the best quality, capable of great improvement, for which they lie most convenient, and also for the exportation of produce.

Parish of Kirkcudbright.

LOT VIII. A HOUSE STEAD and YARD, lying in the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The proven rent is 14 s. 6 d. and the proven value, at twenty-four years purchase thereof, is - - - 18 2 6

These subjects hold burgage of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, for the services of the burgh used and wont.

Total, L. 18,086 4 8

There is a tack of the teinds of the lands contained in lots 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th, from the deans of the Chapel Royal, current till Martinmas 1790, to the benefit of which the purchasers of these lots will be entitled, and the rental of Lot II. rises 9 l. 19 s. 6 d after Whitsunday 1788. The rental of sundry other lots rises considerably during the currency of the present leases.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, with plans and measurements of the estate of Newlaw, and others, are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, depute clerk of Session. And persons wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or to Commissary Goldie of Dumfries, the factor.

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